

for Rottnest (R. E. Johnstone pers. com.) and was identified by Johnstone. Johnstone also confirmed the identification of the Southern Fulmar and that it was the second record for Rottnest.

Thanks go to Ian Wilkinson for his comments on the draft on this item and to Ron Johnstone for his identification and comment on the status of the species.

- PETER COYLE, 6 Owens Court, Belmont 6104.

Re-discovery of *Tetraria australiensis* C. B. Clarke (Cyperaceae) -

This species of sedge was known from two collections: Cannington, R. Helms, 1898, and the Serpentine River, Diels and Pritzel, 1901. The species was described from the latter collection in 1904, but has not been collected subsequently and is listed as presumed extinct.

In January 1993 while undertaking surveys for the Urban Environmental Audit I re-discovered this species east of Mundijong in an area of remnant bushland.

In this area *Tetraria australiensis* occurs under low open Marri woodland, over low shrubs and herbs. The species grows in grey sand over clay, in winter wet slopes and flats edging ephemeral swamps. Over 1,000 plants were located in the area.

There appear to be four reasons why *Tetraria australiensis* has remained lost, it flowers in early summer, it is a sedge which has small, insignificant wind pollinated flowers and is poorly collected, it grows with another sedge *Cyathochaeta avenacea*, which is superficially similar and co-flowers with *Tetraria* and finally the species only flowers after fires.

This species is automatically declared rare under the Wildlife Conservation Act.

- G. J. KEIGHERY, WA Wildlife Research Centre, Dept. of Conservation and Land Management, P.O. Box 51, Wanneroo 6065.